

FORM BE-11A (Report for U.S. Reporter) (REV. 10/98)		BEA USE ONLY		Reporter ID		A																					
<div>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS</div> <div>MANDATORY</div> <div>ANNUAL SURVEY OF U.S. DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD</div> <div>1998</div>		<div>Public reporting burden for this BE-11 report (comprising Form BE-11A and Form(s) BE-11B(LF), BE-11B(SF), and/or BE-11C) is estimated to vary from 4 to 3,000 hours per response, with an average of 67 hours per response. This burden includes time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate to Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BE-1), U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 0608-0053, Washington, DC 20503.</div> <div>Part I IDENTIFICATION OF U.S. REPORTER</div> <div>1. Name and address of U.S. Reporter</div>																									
<div>RETURN REPORTS TO</div> <div>U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis BE-69(A) Washington, DC 20230</div>																											
<div>OR</div>																											
<div>DELIVER REPORTS TO</div> <div>U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis, BE-69(A) Shipping and Receiving Section M-100 1441 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005</div>																											
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS							GENERAL NOTES																				
<p>Form BE-11A must be filed by each nonbank U.S. person that has a foreign affiliate reportable in this survey. Data on Form BE-11A pertain to the fully consolidated U.S. domestic business enterprise. DO NOT FULLY CONSOLIDATE YOUR FOREIGN OPERATIONS. Data pertaining to the operations of foreign affiliates are to be reported on Forms BE-11B(LF), BE-11B(SF), and BE-11C. See Instruction Booklet for detailed reporting requirements.</p> <p>If the U.S. Reporter in item 1 above is a corporation and its voting stock is owned more than 50% by another U.S. business enterprise, your data should be included in the report filed by another U.S. Reporter. Complete the Claim for Not Filing a BE-11. Do not complete the remainder of this report.</p> <p>DUE DATE – BE-11 reports are due May 28, 1999.</p> <p>ASSISTANCE – Telephone (202) 606-5566 during office hours – 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., eastern time.</p>							<p>1. Currency amounts should be reported in U.S. dollars rounded to thousands (omitting 000). Do not enter amounts in the shaded portions of each line.</p> <p>EXAMPLE – If amount is \$1,334,891.00, report as</p> <table><tr><td>Bil.</td><td>Mil.</td><td>Thous.</td><td>Dols.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>335</td><td></td></tr></table>	Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.		1	335													
Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.																								
	1	335																									
							2. If an item is between + or – \$500.00, enter "0."																				
							3. Use parentheses () to indicate negative numbers.																				
2. Is the U.S. Reporter in item 1 a U.S. affiliate of a foreign person and required to file a Form BE-15(LF), Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States – 1998 (Long Form)?							1011 <table><tr><td>1</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes – Complete items 1–4, 7–15, 19–25, 35 and the certification on Form BE-11A; do not complete the remainder of the form.</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>No – Complete the remainder of Form BE-11A.</td></tr></table>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes – Complete items 1–4, 7–15, 19–25, 35 and the certification on Form BE-11A; do not complete the remainder of the form.	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	No – Complete the remainder of Form BE-11A.														
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes – Complete items 1–4, 7–15, 19–25, 35 and the certification on Form BE-11A; do not complete the remainder of the form.																									
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	No – Complete the remainder of Form BE-11A.																									
3. Enter Primary Employer Identification Number(s) used by U.S. Reporter to file income and payroll taxes.							1004 <table><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td>–</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td>–</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	1		–								2		–							
1		–																									
2		–																									
4. Number of foreign affiliate reports which you must file							1006 <table><tr><td>Number 1</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Number 2</td><td></td></tr></table>	Number 1		Number 2																	
Number 1																											
Number 2																											
a. Enter number of foreign affiliate BE-11B(LF) and BE-11B(SF) reports submitted.																											
b. Enter number of foreign affiliate BE-11C reports submitted.																											
5. Reporting period – Data on this report are to cover the U.S. Reporter's 1998 fiscal year, i.e., its financial reporting year that has an ending date in calendar year 1998 . This U.S. Reporter's 1998 fiscal year ends on							1007 <table><tr><td>Month</td><td>Day</td><td>Year</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>98</td></tr></table>	Month	Day	Year	1								98								
Month	Day	Year																									
1																											
		98																									
<p>MANDATORY – This survey is being conducted pursuant to the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act (P.L. 94-472, 90 Stat. 2059, 22 U.S.C. 3101 to 3108, as amended – hereinafter "the Act"), and the filing of reports is mandatory pursuant to Section 5(b)(2) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 3104).</p> <p>CONFIDENTIALITY – The Act provides that your report to this Bureau is CONFIDENTIAL. It may be used only for analytical or statistical purposes and CANNOT be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. The Act also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.</p> <p>PENALTIES – Whoever fails to report may be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$2,500, and not more than \$25,000, and to injunctive relief commanding such person to comply, or both. Whoever willfully fails to report shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and, if an individual, may be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both. Any officer, director, employee, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violations, upon conviction, may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment or both. (See Section 6 of the Act, 22 U.S.C. 3105.)</p>																											
PERSON TO CONSULT CONCERNING QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT – Enter name and address				CERTIFICATION – The undersigned official certifies that this report (consisting of Form BE-11A and Form(s) BE-11B(LF), BE-11B(SF), and/or BE-11C) has been prepared in accordance with the applicable instructions, is complete, and is substantially accurate except that, in accordance with Part IV.D. of the Instruction Booklet , estimates have been provided where data are not available from customary accounting records or precise data could not be obtained without undue burden.																							
Name				Authorized official's signature																							
Address																											
FAX NUMBER	Area code	Number		Print or type name and title																							
TELEPHONE NUMBER	Area code	Number	Extension				Date																				
E-mail address				TELEPHONE NUMBER	Area code	Number	Extension																				

Part I IDENTIFICATION OF U.S. REPORTER – Continued									
6. Major activity of U.S. Reporter (i.e., the fully consolidated domestic business enterprise) – Mark (X) one A list, and explanation of, the International Surveys Industry (ISI) codes used below are given in the Guide to Industry and Foreign Trade Classifications for International Surveys .									
1012	1	<input type="checkbox"/> Production – The U.S. Reporter is primarily engaged in manufacturing, fabricating, assembling, processing, growing, or mining or extracting (including exploring for or developing) a product. These activities are coded in the 000, 100, 200, or 300 series, except 070, 108, 124, 138, and 148, of the list of ISI codes.							
	2	<input type="checkbox"/> Sales – The U.S. Reporter is primarily engaged in selling (at wholesale or retail) products which it does not produce. These activities are coded in the 500 series of the list of ISI codes.							
	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Services – The U.S. Reporter is primarily engaged in providing a service such as public utilities, transportation, lodging, consulting, accounting, engineering, holding companies, etc. These activities are coded in the 400, 600, 700, or 800 series, or in 070, 108, 124, 138, or 148, of the list of ISI codes.							
Sales or gross operating revenues of U.S. Reporter by industry Enter the 3-digit ISI code(s) and the amount of sales (as reported in item 19) associated with each code. If you use fewer than eight codes, you must account for total sales. The U.S. Reporter must determine its industry code based on the activities of the fully consolidated domestic business enterprise. Holding companies should show total income. Note, the "holding company" classification (i.e., code 671) is often an invalid industry classification. Call BEA for further assistance before using code 671.									
NOTE – If 100% of sales are not accounted for in items 7 through 14, BEA will, if necessary, contact the U.S. Reporter to secure additional details for correctly computing industry codes.						ISI code (1)	Amount (2) Bil. Mil. Thous. Dols.		
7. Enter code with largest amount of sales or gross operating revenues						1	2	3	4
8. Enter code with 2nd largest amount of sales or gross operating revenues						1	2	3	4
9. Enter code with 3rd largest amount of sales or gross operating revenues						1	2	3	4
10. Enter code with 4th largest amount of sales or gross operating revenues						1	2	3	4
11. Enter code with 5th largest amount of sales or gross operating revenues						1	2	3	4
12. Enter code with 6th largest amount of sales or gross operating revenues						1	2	3	4
13. Enter code with 7th largest amount of sales or gross operating revenues						1	2	3	4
14. Enter code with 8th largest amount of sales or gross operating revenues						1	2	3	4
15. TOTAL AMOUNT OF SALES ACCOUNTED FOR Sum of items 7 through 14 →						1024	2	3	4
1025	1	2	3	4	5				
1026	1	2	3	4	5				
Part II DOMESTIC FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA OF U.S. REPORTER <i>Insurance companies, see Instruction Booklet, Part V.B.</i>									
Section A – Balance Sheet Items						Balance at close of fiscal year (1)			
NOTE – Do not fully consolidate your foreign operations. Include investment in foreign affiliates, including branches, on either a cost or equity basis.						Bil. Mil. Thous. Dols.			
16. Total assets						1	2	3	4
17. Total liabilities						1	2	3	4
18. Total owners' equity						1	2	3	4
Section B – Distribution of Sales or Gross Operating Revenues This section requires that the U.S. Reporter's gross operating revenues be distributed among three categories — investment income, sales of goods, and sales of services. For purposes of this distribution, "goods" are economic outputs that are tangible, and "services" are outputs that are intangible. As a general rule, sales of goods may be identified as those sales associated with industries coded in the 000, 100, 200, 300, and 500 series, except 070, 108, 124, 138, or 148, and sales of services may be identified as those sales associated with industries coded in the 400, 600, 700, or 800 series, or in codes 070, 108, 124, 138, or 148. Thus, except as noted below, the disaggregation of sales by industry in this section should be consistent with the disaggregation used in items 7 through 14 (Sales of U.S. Reporter by industry). One exception to this rule is where goods may be among the products of services industries or services may be among the products of goods industries. For example, sales of mass-produced prepackaged computer software are sales of goods, and should be reported as such, whether they are by a software producer (coded in a services industry, 743, "computer related services, n.e.c.") or by a retail trade concern (coded in a goods industry, 530, "general merchandise stores"). Also, sales of structures are sales of goods, whether they are by a real estate firm (coded in a service industry, 650) or by a firm in the construction industry (coded in a goods industry, 150). For an explanation of each code — See the <i>Guide to Industry and Foreign Trade Classifications for International Surveys</i> . Another exception is that companies, such as finance and insurance companies, that include investment income (e.g., interest and dividends) in gross operating revenues should include such income in item 23 (investment income) rather than in item 25 (sales of services). When a sale consists of both goods and services and cannot be unbundled (i.e., the goods and services are not separately billed), classify as a good or service based on whichever accounts for a majority of the value. If actual figures are not available, give best estimates.									
19. Sales or gross operating revenues – Gross sales minus returns, allowances, and discounts, or gross operating revenues, both exclusive of sales or consumption taxes levied directly on the consumer and excise taxes levied on manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers. – Equals sum of items 20, 21, and 22 and the sum of items 23, 24, and 25. →						2100	1	2	3
• BY TRANSACTOR						1	2	3	4
20. Sales to U.S. persons						2101	1	2	3
21. Sales to foreign affiliates of this U.S. Reporter						2102	1	2	3
22. Sales to other foreign persons						2103	1	2	3
• BY TYPE						1	2	3	4
23. Investment income						2272	1	2	3
24. Sales of goods						2273	1	2	3
25. Sales of services						2274	1	2	3
2024	1	2	3	4	5				
BEA USE ONLY	1	2	3	4	5				

Part II SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA OF U.S. REPORTER – Continued						
Section C – Other Financial and Operating Data						
26. Net income (loss) – After provision for U.S. income taxes. Also include:						
a. Income from equity investments in unconsolidated business enterprises (domestic and foreign); for those owned less than 20 percent report dividends. b. Non-operating income and extraordinary items (as defined by GAAP). c. Gains (losses) from the sale or liquidation of foreign affiliates. In accordance with FASB 52, these gains (losses) must be adjusted to include the closing balance in the foreign affiliate's translation adjustment account.					2056	
					Amount (1)	
					Bil. Mil. Thous. Dols.	
1					1	
27. Certain realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in the determination of net income, item 26 — Include gains (losses) net of income tax effects resulting from:						
a. Sale, disposition, or revaluation of investment securities (dealers in securities, other finance companies, and insurance companies — <i>See Instruction Booklet, Part V.B.3.d. and VI.A.</i>); b. Sale, disposition, or revaluation of land, other property, plant and equipment, or other assets; c. Remeasurement of the U.S. Reporter's foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities due to changes in foreign exchange rates during the period and transaction gains (losses) taken to income in accordance with FASB 52; d. Extraordinary items (except those resulting from legal judgments and accidental damage to fixed assets); and e. Unusual or infrequently occurring items.					2049	
					1	
28. U.S. income taxes – Provision for U.S. Federal, State, and local income taxes. <i>Exclude production royalty payments.</i>						
					2053	
29. Taxes (other than income and payroll taxes) and nontax payments (other than production royalty payments) — Report all such taxes and nontax payments whether or not included in revenues or expenses in the income statement. Include amounts paid or accrued for the year, net of refunds or credits, to Federal, State, and local governments, their subdivisions and agencies for:						
a. Sales, consumption, and excise taxes; b. Property taxes and other taxes on the value of assets or capital; c. Any remaining taxes (other than income or payroll taxes); and d. Import and export duties, license fees, fines, penalties and all other payments or accruals of nontax liabilities (other than production royalty payments).					2084	
					1	
30. Interest received — Interest received by the U.S. Reporter from, or credited to U.S. Reporter by, all payors (including foreign affiliates), net of tax withheld at the source. <i>Do not net against interest paid, item 31.</i>						
					2078	
31. Interest paid — Interest paid, or credited, to all payees (including foreign affiliates) by the U.S. Reporter, gross of tax withheld. <i>Do not net against interest received, item 30.</i>						
					2079	
32. Expenditures for property, plant, and equipment – Property, plant, and equipment (PP&E) includes land, timber, mineral and like rights owned, structures, machinery, equipment, special tools, and other depreciable property; construction in progress; and tangible and intangible exploration and development costs, but excludes other types of intangible assets, and land held for resale. Items, including land, being leased from others pursuant to capital leases are to be considered as owned by the U.S. Reporter; items which the U.S. Reporter has sold on a capital lease basis are not to be considered as owned by the U.S. Reporter. The capitalized value of timber, mineral, and like rights being leased by the U.S. Reporter from others is to be included. Expenditures cover all acquisitions by, or transfers to, the U.S. Reporter of the items detailed above. Exclude from expenditures all changes in PP&E due to a change in the entity (i.e., due to mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, etc.) or to a change in accounting principles during FY 1998. For U.S. Reporters engaged in exploring for or developing natural resources , expenditures for PP&E are to include capitalized and expensed exploration and development expenditures made during the fiscal year, including expenditures to acquire or lease mineral rights. Adjustments reflecting prior period expenditures charged against income that were subsequently capitalized during the fiscal year should not be included.						2275
					1	
Employment and Employee Compensation Employment – Employment is the number of full-time and part-time employees on the payroll at the end of the fiscal year excluding home workers and independent sales personnel who are not employees. A count taken during, rather than at the end of, the fiscal year may be used provided it is a reasonable proxy for the end fiscal year number. If employment at the end of the fiscal year, or the count taken at some other time during the fiscal year, was unusually high or low because of temporary factors (e.g., a strike), the number of employees that reflects normal operations should be given. If the business enterprise's activity involves large seasonal variations, the average number of employees for the fiscal year should be given. Employee Compensation – Expenditures made by an employer in connection with the employment of workers, including cash payments, payments-in-kind, and employer expenditures for employee benefit plans. Compensation data should be based on payroll records. They should relate to activities during the reporting period regardless of whether such activities were charged as an expense on the income statement, charged to inventories, or capitalized. DO NOT include data related to activities of a prior period, such as those capitalized or charged to inventories in prior periods.						
					2096	
33. Total employment – Report the total number of employees for the year.						
					2096	
34. Total employee compensation – Report, for all employees, the sum of						
a. Wages and salaries, i.e., employees' gross earnings (before payroll deductions), and all direct and in-kind payments by the employer to employees; and b. Employee benefit plans, i.e., employer expenditures for all employee benefit plans, including those required by statute, such as the employer's Social Security taxes, those resulting from collective bargaining contracts, and those that are voluntary.					2099	
					Amount (1)	
					Bil. Mil. Thous. Dols.	
1					1	
Research and development (R&D) expenditures – Include all costs incurred in performing R&D, including depreciation, amortization, wages and salaries, taxes, materials and supplies, overhead of this U.S. Reporter whether or not allocated to others, and indirect costs.						
35. R&D performed BY the U.S. Reporter – All R&D performed by this U.S. Reporter whether for its own account or for others. Include the cost of R&D performed by this U.S. Reporter and allocated to its foreign affiliates. (DO NOT report such allocated R&D costs on Form BE-11B(LF), item 46, or Form BE-11B(SF), item 26). Also, include R&D financed by the Federal Government. Exclude the cost of any R&D funded by the Reporter but performed by others.					2085	
					Amount (1)	
					Bil. Mil. Thous. Dols.	
1					1	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 2092 1 2 3 4 5 </div>						
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> BEA USE ONLY </div>						
Remarks						

Part II **SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA OF U.S. REPORTER – Continued****Section D – U.S. Merchandise Trade of U.S. Reporter – Goods Only, Do Not Include Services**
(valued f.a.s. at the port of exportation)**IMPORTANT NOTES**

This section requires the reporting of data on U.S. merchandise trade of the U.S. Reporter in FY 1998. The data should be on a "shipped" basis, i.e., on the basis of when and to (or by) whom the goods were shipped, in order for them to be on the same basis as official U.S. trade statistics to which they will be compared. A U.S. import or U.S. export should **not** be recorded here if the goods did not physically enter or leave (i.e., were not physically shipped to or from) the United States, even though they may have been charged to the U.S. Reporter by, or charged by the U.S. Reporter to, a foreign person.

However, U.S. Reporters normally keep their accounting records on a "charged" basis, i.e., on the basis of when, and to (or by) whom the goods were charged. The "charged" basis may be used if there is no material difference between it and the "shipped" basis. If there is a material difference between the two bases, the "shipped" basis must be used or adjustments must be made to the data on a "charged" basis to approximate a "shipped" basis, as discussed in the **Instruction Booklet**, Part VI.B. Data in this section cover all goods that physically left or entered the U.S. customs area in FY 1998, including capital goods but excluding the value of ships, planes, railroad rolling stock, and trucks that were temporarily outside the United States transporting people or merchandise. Consigned goods must be included in the trade figures when shipped or received, even though not normally recorded as sales or purchases or entered into intercompany accounts when initially consigned. The data should include goods only; they should **exclude** services. Thus, U.S. merchandise exports and imports of the U. S. Reporter to be shown here may not be the same as the U.S. Reporter's sales to, or purchases from, foreign persons because, among other reasons, sales and purchases may include services.

36. On what basis were the trade data in this section prepared? – Mark (X) one2104 ☒ **1** ☐ "Shipped" basis☐ **2** ☐ "Charged" basis without adjustments, because there is no material difference between the "charged" and "shipped" bases☐ **3** ☐ Charged" basis with adjustments to correct for material differences between the "charged" and "shipped" bases

If it is determined that there is a material difference between the "charged" and "shipped" bases and the data have not been filed on the "shipped" basis, or the necessary adjustments have not been made to put "charged" basis data essentially on a "shipped" basis, then BEA will require that the data be refiled.

• EXPORTS FROM THE U.S. –**37. Merchandise shipped by U.S. Reporter in FY 1998, total** →

2281

38. To its foreign affiliates

2277

39. To other foreigners

2278

• IMPORTS INTO THE U.S. –**40. Merchandise shipped to U.S. Reporter in FY 1998, total** →

2282

41. From its foreign affiliates

2279

42. From other foreigners

2280

Amount (1)			
Value f.a.s. U.S. port			
Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
1			
1			
1			
1			
Value f.a.s. foreign port			
Bil.	Mil.	Thous.	Dols.
1			
1			
1			

Remarks